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QUARTERLY JOURNAL
OF THE
STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

JANUARY, 1842.

An Examination of some Facts obtained at the recent Enumeration of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, so far as the same have been published by the Census Commissioners. By G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Treasurer to the Statistical Society of London.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London on Monday, 20th December, 1841.]

SINCE the last monthly meeting of the Society, an abstract of the total population in each county of Great Britain, and in each of the islands in the British seas, according to the census taken in June last, has been printed and distributed by order of the House of Commons.

This is, beyond all question, the most important statistical document that has been published by Government since the first establishment of the Statistical Society, and it is thought desirable to call the attention of its members to some of the results which it exhibits, without waiting for the publication of more detailed returns, or for the result of the census in Ireland, both of which it may be useful to examine on some future occasion.

It will be fresh in the memory of the Fellows of this Society that its Council, deeply impressed with the importance of the work, appointed a Committee of its body early in 1839 to consider of the best mode of taking the census, and that some of the recommendations contained in the report of that committee were adopted by Parliament in the Population Act of last year. That measure, as originally introduced, aimed only at obtaining the same amount of information as was obtained in 1831, with the addition of the ages of the people, while the cumbrous machinery then employed was to have been again called into action, and doubtless with the same unsatisfactory result. It may afford matter for regret that the suggestions offered by this Society have not been more fully adopted; that accurate returns relating to health and other particulars important to a better acquaintance with the condition and requirements of society have not been obtained, as they might have been with little or no additional labour on the part of those employed as enumerators. It will, to take one instance, hardly be doubted that great advantage must have been derived from a knowledge of the number of Insane persons in the kingdom; a subject on which the most contradictory assertions have at various times been offered.

In a paper read before the Royal College of Physicians in 1810 by Dr. Powell, then Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunatics, and who might be therefore considered a competent authority, it was stated that the proportion of insane persons in this kingdom did not exceed 1 in 7,300 of the population. Ten years later, Dr. Burrows published to the world the ground for his opinion, that the proportion was 1 in 2,000; and, in 1828, Sir Andrew Halliday estimated, from data then accessible, that 1 in every 1,588 of the population was thus afflicted. In the following year, having made further inquiries into the subject, the same accomplished physician arrived at the conclusion that the proportion was 1 in 769 persons; and there are but too good grounds for believing that this increased proportion is still below the truth. We know, from Parliamentary returns, that in 1836 there were chargeable to the various parishes in England and Wales 13,667 idiots and lunatics, being 1 in 1,090 of the whole population in that year. If we knew the proportion of the population from which these cases were taken, we should still have only imperfect data for estimating the whole number of lunatics in the country, since we should then have to determine whether in any and in what degree the condition of poverty promotes the development of insanity. That it does *not* promote it, is the opinion of some celebrated physiologists who have entered upon the subject; and if we assume, what would indeed be a frightful picture of our social organisation, that the lunatics who are chargeable as paupers are furnished by one-half of the population, we must believe that nearly 1 in 500 of the people of this country are thus distressingly visited. Mr. Tuke, the treasurer of the Retreat Asylum near York, who has bestowed many years of unremitting attention upon this subject, has stated, as the result of 20 years' experience in that institution, that there is probably one insane person for every 300 among the "Society of Friends."

Is it right that a subject of so much practical importance, and where a correct knowledge of its extent is so necessary for the guidance of society in duly providing for the evil, should be thus left to conjecture or computation? The suggestions of the Census Committee of this Society, had they been fully adopted, would have set this question at rest, and would, in various other ways, have aided the investigations of science.

With all its deficiencies we may, however, congratulate ourselves upon now possessing a more correct account of our numbers than was attained by any former enumeration; and we may reasonably hope that, when Parliament shall next be called upon to legislate upon this subject, a juster sense of its importance will be entertained, so that it will not be so sparing, as it has been on the present occasion, of the labour of those who shall be intrusted with the work.

Considerable disappointment has been expressed that the rate of increase experienced in Great Britain between 1831 and 1841 has been below that exhibited between 1821 and 1831. Those rates were:—

	Between 1821 and 1831.	Between 1831 and 1841.
England	16 per Cent.	14·5 per Cent.
Wales	12 „	13 „
Scotland	13 „	11·1 „
Islands in British Seas . . .	15·8 „	19·6 „
Great Britain	15 „	14 „

A slight examination may suffice to show that this disappointment is in a great degree, if not altogether, unfounded.

It is well known that great numbers of persons are continually leaving the kingdom to settle in our colonies and in foreign lands. No accurate account of their numbers can be given. The statements furnished by the Custom-houses include only those persons who leave our shores in ships specially employed for the conveyance of emigrants, but it is well known that a large number, in the aggregate, of passengers is taken by trading vessels, and of these no account is preserved. If, therefore, we limit the inquiry to the numbers given by the Custom-houses of England and Scotland, we may be sure of being below the truth, and, thus corrected, the comparison between the two decennary periods will be as follows:—

<i>Between 1821 and 1831.</i>		<i>Between 1831 and 1841.</i>	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
Population, 1821	11,978,875	Population 1831. . . .	13,897,187
Emigrated in 10 years to 1831	124,888	Emigrated in 10 years to 1841	394,105
	11,853,987		13,503,082
Population 1831	13,897,187	Population 1841	15,911,725
Increase	2,043,200	Increase	2,408,643
or 17·05 per Cent.		or 17·33 per Cent.	
SCOTLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
Population, 1821	2,093,456	Population 1831	2,365,114
Emigrated in 10 years to 1831	20,969	Emigrated in 10 years to 1841	66,173
	2,072,487		2,298,941
Population 1831	2,365,114	Population 1841	2,628,957
Increase	292,627	Increase	330,016
or 13·98 per Cent.		or 13·95 per Cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN.		GREAT BRITAIN.	
Population 1821	14,072,331	Population 1831	16,262,301
Emigrated in 10 years to 1831	145,857	Emigrated in 10 years to 1841	460,278
	13,926,474		15,802,023
Population 1831	16,262,301	Population 1841	18,540,682
Increase	2,335,827	Increase	2,738,659
or 16·59 per Cent.		or 16·82 per Cent.	

If the same rate of increase had been experienced between 1831 and 1841 as was exhibited between 1821 and 1831, making allowance in both cases for the ascertained number of emigrants, the actual number of the inhabitants of Great Britain would not have been so great as they now are by 38,546 persons.

There is, however, an unavoidable inaccuracy in this statement, occasioned by the impossibility of determining the place of nativity of the several emigrants. All that we know on this head is, the part of the kingdom whence they depart. In the above computation, all quitting England have been considered English, and all quitting Scottish ports are reckoned as belonging to Scotland; but it is certain that many have come from Ireland to take their passage in emigrant ships sailing from Liverpool, and from other ports both in England and in Scotland. Will it be far wrong to reckon that this number is about equal to that of

other emigrants of English and Scottish birth of whom no account has been taken ?

The actual increase of population in each division of Great Britain between 1831 and 1841 has been—

England	1,904,503
Wales	105,139
Scotland	263,843
Islands in the British Seas	20,369
Persons travelling during the night of June 6, 1841	4,896

Total increase upon the numbers ascertained in 1831.	<u>2,298,750</u>
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This increase has not been attained with any degree of uniformity in the different counties. The per centage rates of increase vary in England from 2·5 in Westmoreland, to 36·9 in Monmouth. In Wales, the variation is from 2·1 in Radnor to 37·0 in Glamorgan. In Scotland a still greater difference is observable: in 7 counties of that division of the kingdom there has been a positive diminution of numbers, a result which, until the present occasion, has not been found since 1811, and then only in a very trifling degree and in only two counties.* The variations on the present occasion are from a decrease of 3·9 per cent. in Argyll to an increase of 34·8 in Lanark.

The largest rate of increase has of course been experienced in counties where the greatest amount of non-agricultural industry has been employed. The returns of the late census hitherto presented do not acquaint us with the employments of the people, and for any calculations into this part of the subject we are forced to have recourse (*ad interim*) to the census of 1831; but we shall not be very far wrong in this, as the seats of manufacturing and mining industry have not undergone any notable change during the past 10 years.

Dividing the counties of England, Wales, and Scotland respectively into equal numbers, placing in one list those which in 1831 contained the largest proportionate amount of agricultural population, and in the other list those where the proportion of manufacturing, trading, and mining population was greatest, it appears that in England the increase in 21 agricultural counties (considering the three ridings of Yorkshire as distinct counties) has been, since 1831, only 8·40 per cent., while in the remaining 21 counties it has been 17·30 per cent., or more than two-fold greater than in the more agricultural counties. In Wales the disparity is yet more striking: the six most agricultural counties have increased only 5·61 per cent., while the six least agricultural have increased 18·46 per cent., or more than three-fold greater. In Scotland this disparity is even greater than in Wales: the increase in the 16 most agricultural counties has there been only 4·02 per cent., while in the remaining 16 counties there has been an increase of 15·19 per cent., or very nearly four times the rate attained in the agricultural counties.

It is not pretended that the proportionate number of births has been fewer, or of deaths greater, among the rural population than it has been among our artisans. The reverse of this is probably the case. The

	1801.	1811.	Decrease per Cent.
* Nairn	8,257	8,251	0·07
Orkney and Shetland	46,824	46,153	1·43

“preventive checks” have operated with greater force upon the town populations than upon those engaged in husbandry. Up to a comparatively recent date it could hardly be said that any prudential considerations prevented marriage among our peasantry. They had been for a long series of years accustomed to draw a large portion of their subsistence from the parish pay-table, until there had ceased to be any shame attending pauperism; and the successive births of children were so far from bringing hardship on the parents, that the increased allowance to which they were thence entitled brought with it increased ease and comfort. It was not so with other portions of our labourers. In some descriptions of manufactures it is true there has been found considerable employment for children; but until these attain the age at which the law allows of such employment they must be supported by the parents. In the one case, the birth of a child brought with it increased means of subsistence; in the other case the advantage was too remote to have any present influence, while the charge was immediate and continued increasingly burthensome for many years. The comparative rate of mortality is, as might reasonably be expected, in favour of the rural districts. It appears, from an examination of the Second Annual Report of the Registrar-general of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, that in the 21 most agricultural counties of England the mortality during the year ended 30th June, 1839, was only 1 in about 53 (52·93), while in the remaining 21 counties it was about 1 in 46 (45·86).

Under these circumstances the inferences are unavoidable that the natural rate of increase has been greatest in the most agricultural counties, and that a large proportion of their increase, failing to obtain employment and support at home, has gone to swell the numbers of the town and manufacturing populations.

If the general rate of increase had been uniform throughout the counties, and there had been no migrating from one district to another in search of subsistence, the population of the more agricultural counties in each division of the kingdom embraced in these returns would have been greater than it is

In England by . . .	247,025
In Wales by . . .	41,462
In Scotland. . . .	60,512
Total	<u>348,999</u>

and this number of persons would have been now supported in idleness, or competing for employment with the already ample numbers engaged in rural occupations.

An examination of the present in comparison with previous population returns, as respects the division into males and females, affords strong and satisfactory evidence of the substantial correctness of the present and preceding enumerations of the people. It would be absurd to suppose that there can have been any collusion among the numerous persons employed at such distant periods of time, and acting independently in every part of the kingdom, and when we see so much consistency as is exhibited in this part of the results, it is impossible to resist the evidence of their faithfulness.

The published returns do not make any distinction of sex earlier than 1821, except for England, where the returns have always distinguished

males from females. The centesimal proportions calculated from these returns are as follows :—

	1801		1811		1821		1831		1841	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England . . .	47·86	52·14	47·97	52·03	48·69	51·31	48·71	51·29	48·82	51·18
Wales	..	..	..	..	48·85	51·15	48·94	51·06	49·11	50·89
Scotland . . .	..	..	..	..	46·98	53·02	47·17	52·83	47·41	52·59
Great Britain .	..	..	..	..	48·44	51·56	48·49	51·51	48·64	51·36
British Channel Islands. . . .	..	..	..	..	46·62	53·38	46·81	53·19	46·42	53·58

The first thing that must strike everybody on inspecting these figures, is the uniformity of the relation which the different divisions of the kingdom have borne to each other at different periods as regards the division of the sexes. The proportion of males to females is, and has always been, greatest in Wales, and least in Scotland,—leaving out of view for the moment, the Channel Islands, where, owing to the smallness of the population, a trifling circumstance would suffice to disturb all regularity.

The smaller proportionate number of males in Scotland will be naturally ascribed to the disposition which our countrymen north of the Tweed, have ever evinced to settle in other lands in search of a greater measure of worldly success, than can be realized at home. This roving, or ambitious disposition, is more likely to prevail among men, or at any rate, is more easy of gratification among them, than among women.

Another very remarkable fact is shown by these proportionate numbers, and it is one which must very much strengthen belief in their accuracy. This is the uniformly increasing proportion of males. The natural proportion between the sexes was unavoidably disturbed by the operations of the war, which lasted, with very short intervals, from 1793 to 1815. It would necessarily require time to restore the equilibrium, and the operation to this end would as necessarily go forward with the regularity exhibited above. The disparity between males and females in each 10,000 of the population, has been :—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
1801	428	..	..	..
1811	406	..	..	..
1821	262	230	604	312
1831	258	212	566	302
1841	236	178	518	272

The enumeration of houses has, as heretofore, been so made as to distinguish those inhabited, from those which are uninhabited, or in the course of construction. The latter distinction was not made in taking the census of 1801, and it is understood that houses which were then being built were not, except in a very few cases, included by the enumerators.

The average number of persons inhabiting each house in the different divisions of Great Britain at each period of enumeration was as follows :—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.
1801	5·67	5·01	5·43
1811	5·68	5·12	5·93
1821	5·76	5·26	6·13
1831	5·63	5·18	6·40
1841	5·77	4·84	5·22

The uniformity in this respect in England is very remarkable. The smallest number of inhabitants to each house occurred in 1831, and the greatest number in 1841, but the difference between these periods amounts to no more than 14 persons in 100 houses. The difference, such as it is, exhibits a backward movement in the domestic comforts of the people. The proportionate numbers are of course greatest in cities, and especially in the metropolis. We find that the average number of inhabitants to each house in Middlesex, is far beyond the general average for England.

It was in 1801	. . .	7·25
1811	. . .	7·29
1821	. . .	7·48
1831	. . .	7·52
1841	. . .	7·59

These numbers exhibit, as might be expected, a gradual but progressive crowding together of the inhabitants. In proportion to the growth of cities, the ground on which they stand becomes continually of greater money value, and the very improvements which add so much to their beauty and general healthfulness by widening streets, tend to drive people closer together in various localities. There are no data from which to calculate the proportion of inhabitants to dwellings in the metropolis earlier than 1821, nor have we yet the means of doing so for the present year. The proportions in various parts of the metropolis, and in its aggregate in 1821 and 1831, were as follows:—

	1821.	1831.
London within the walls	7·07	6·97
London without the walls	7·50	7·78
City of Westminster	9·84	9·79
The metropolis in its aggregate, including Southwark and the out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey	7·44	7·48

The greater number observable in Westminster, may be ascribed to two opposite causes, its poverty and its wealth. The investigations of this Society into the condition of the inhabitants of some of its parishes,* have shown how closely they are herded together, and it is evident that the larger dwellings in the city, whether they are occupied for purposes of business, or are the abodes of private families, give shelter to more than the average number of human beings.

The metropolitan county and city of Scotland exhibit a greater difference with the whole of that division of the kingdom, in the proportion of houses to inhabitants, than we have seen to exist between Middlesex and London, compared with the whole of England. Such at least was the case in 1821 and 1831, and we have not the means of comparing them before nor after those periods. The proportions were:—

* See Report of a Committee of the Statistical Society of London, on the state of the Working Classes in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John's, Westminster.—*Journal*, vol. iii. p. 14.

	Inhabitants to each House.	
	1821.	1831.
In the County of Edinburgh . . .	10·04	11·11
In the City of Edinburgh . . .	15·09	15·90
In Scotland generally . . .	6·13	6·40

Some explanation is wanting for the right understanding of the returns just published as regards the population, and the houses, in the cities and boroughs of Scotland. The numbers for Edinburgh city are stated at 8,595 houses, with 56,336 inhabitants, or 6·55 to each house. In another part, the numbers "within the parliamentary boundary," are stated as 22,523 houses, and 133,692 inhabitants, or 5·93 to each house, proportions very greatly at variance with former enumerations, but which are probably capable of satisfactory explanation.

There is some reason to suspect inaccuracy in the return of the number of inhabited houses existing in Scotland, at the census of 1831, the proportionate increase from 1821, being then far less than was found in England and Wales, while the increase of Scotland between 1831 and 1841, was as much out of proportion greater than occurred in England and Wales. The following are the per centage rates of increase of inhabited houses in each division of Great Britain, &c., at the various dates of enumeration.

Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	British Islands.
1811	14·32	10·49	3·24	12·35	..
1821	16·32	14·05	12·22	15·61	..
1831	19·16	14·20	8·17	17·34	13·76
1841	18·37	21	36·26	20·83	22·36

The actual increase in the numbers at the same period was as follows:—

Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	British Islands.
1811	210,236	11,345	9,540	231,121	..
1821	273,867	16,785	37,381	328,033	..
1831	374,049	19,339	27,919	421,307	1,895
1841	427,273	32,674	133,964	593,911	3,501

The increase here shewn, in England and Wales, bears a fair proportion to the increase of the population, which is not the case in the numbers for Scotland. If the rate of increase between 1821 and 1831 had been the same in Scotland as it was in England, the addition would have been 65,425 houses in 1831, leaving 96,458 for the increase in 1841. A like discrepancy is observable in the same division of the kingdom in 1811. It is, of course, impossible to correct errors, if they be such, which were made so long ago, and we must content ourselves with the strong probability that from the greater precision adopted in the present year, the returns now given are substantially correct, and will afford a true comparison for the future.

A very important inquiry, viz., the number of uninhabited houses, has been made at each of the five enumerations in the present century, and the results are given in the return now under examination. It is not necessary here to state the actual numbers. The more interesting question is the per centage proportion of habitable houses which have

been found empty in each division of Great Britain, at the different enumerations, viz.,

Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	British Islands
1801	3·54	3·14	3·13	3·45	..
1811	2·77	2·52	3·59	2·88	..
1821	3·27	2·61	3·57	3·27	3·01
1831	4·66	3·74	3·33	4·44	4·26
1841	5·58	5·11	4·61	5·41	4·31

It appears from these figures, that in the present year there were very nearly one fourth more houses (proportionally) empty, than were empty in 1831. Compared with other periods, the proportionate number of unoccupied dwellings is still more disadvantageous.

The per centage proportion of houses building compared with the numbers already habitable at each enumeration from 1811 to the present time, has been as follows :—

Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.	British Islands.
1811	0·88	0·83	0·74	0·85	..
1821	0·90	0·70	0·68	0·86	0·69
1831	0·96	0·80	0·67	0·91	1·38
1841	0·88	0·89	0·52	0·83	1·09

In the foregoing calculations, the “ Islands in the British Seas,” viz., Jersey, Guernsey, and its dependencies, and Man have been taken in the aggregate. Their importance when compared with the greater divisions of the kingdom, does not require that we should notice them in much detail, and the following calculations in which their individual progress is described, will probably satisfy any amount of interest that may exist concerning them.

	Jersey.		Guernsey, &c.		Man.	
Per centage increase of population:						
1831 . . .	27·9		25·4		2·2	
1841 . . .	30		9·2		17	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Proportion of males and females:						
1821 . . .	45·65	54·35	45·66	54·34	47·79	52·21
1831 . . .	46·48	53·52	45·48	54·52	47·70	52·30
1841 . . .	45·45	54·55	45·40	54·60	47·98	52·02
Proportion of inhabitants to houses:						
1821 . . .	7·05		6·75		6·05	
1831 . . .	7·33		6·87		5·97	
1841 . . .	7 13		6·32		6·02	
Per centage increase of houses:						
1831 . . .	23·11		23·38		3·53	
1841 . . .	33·68		18·66		16·17	
Per centage of empty houses:						
1821 . . .	1·		3·35		4·04	
1831 . . .	2·25		5·49		4·99	
1841 . . .	3·66		5·12		4·40	
Per centage of houses building:						
1821 . . .	0·68		0·65		0·71	
1831 . . .	0·97		2·83		0·85	
1841 . . .	1·63		0·63		0·67	

That part of the returns which gives the population, and the number of houses inhabited, empty, and building, of each superintending registrar's district in the several counties of England and Wales, is not of much present use, because those districts do not correspond with any hitherto known and recognized divisions of the counties; and consequently do not afford means for comparison with former periods, but at the next and all succeeding enumerations they will afford convenient data for comparison. It is probable that in the more detailed accounts, to be hereafter published by the Census Commissioners, we shall find that the ancient parochial divisions have been adhered to, and shall thus be able to inquire as minutely as can be desired into the circumstances of every locality. The public will look with anxiety for these details, and for other important data which have come to the hands of the Commissioners, and which necessarily require time for their presentation in a form that will be generally useful.

The foregoing statements have been confined as strictly as possible to an exhibition of the facts disclosed in the parliamentary returns. This is not the place in which it would be proper to bring forward for discussion opinions to which a portion of those facts seem inevitably to lead every one desirous of drawing from those returns the full advantages which they are calculated to yield. Whether those opinions should partake most of hope or of despondency, cannot now be fitly canvassed. It may, however, be allowable to remark, that an old and already well-peopled country, which in 40 years has increased its numbers from 10,472,048 to 18,664,761, or 78 per cent., and has added 89 per cent. to the number of its habitable houses, has exhibited an amount of energy of which the world had previously offered no example. At various periods within the recollection of most of those who are here assembled, clouds have gathered over and around our land, but have given place to days yet brighter than any which had gone before. In periods of gloom, the prophet of evil is sure to raise his voice. In this favoured land he has hitherto prophesied vainly. Have we not fair grounds for reliance upon the unconquerable energy of British hearts and minds, to burst through even darker clouds than any by which we may be now surrounded?

Statement showing the per Centage Rate of Increase of Population in each County of England between 1831 and 1841; also (by computation) the Population of each County at the end of June, 1839 and 1840, respectively; the Mortality of each County during each of the Years ending 30th June, 1839 and 1840, and the proportion of Deaths to the computed Population during each of these Years.

COUNTIES.	Per Centage Increase between 1831 and 1841.	Population in June, 1839.	Deaths in Year ending 30th June, 1839.	Proportion of Deaths to Population in June, 1839.	Population in June, 1840.	Deaths in Year ending 30th June, 1840.	Proportion of Deaths to Population in Year ending 30th June, 1840.
				1 in			1 in
1. Westmoreland.	2.5	56,184	1,155	48.64	56,327	1,307	43.09
2. Hereford . .	2.9	113,793	1,923	59.17	114,116	1,796	63.53
3. Cumberland . .	4.8	176,266	3,198	55.11	177,089	3,483	50.84
4. Norfolk . . .	5.7	408,108	8,136	50.15	410,364	8,009	51.23
5. Oxford	6.1	159,690	3,152	50.66	160,631	3,217	49.93
6. Suffolk	6.3	311,367	6,201	50.21	313,248	5,960	52.55
7. Buckingham .	6.4	154,097	2,746	56.11	155,043	2,978	52.06
8. Salop	7.2	235,799	4,670	50.49	237,406	4,725	50.24
9. N. R. Yorkshire	7.2	201,881	3,376	59.79	203,271	3,862	52.63
10. Devonshire . .	7.8	525,881	9,244	56.99	529,806	9,172	57.76
11. Somerset . . .	7.8	429,642	8,615	49.87	432,822	9,023	47.96
12. Wilts	8.2	256,037	4,396	58.24	258,022	4,853	53.16
13. Essex	8.6	339,498	6,606	51.39	342,246	6,421	53.30
14. Leicester . . .	9.5	212,085	4,393	48.27	213,970	5,363	39.89
15. Hertford . . .	9.6	154,458	3,013	51.26	155,848	3,155	49.39
16. Dorset	9.7	171,645	2,984	57.52	173,194	2,823	61.35
17. Rutland	10.	20,949	380	55.12	21,144	402	52.59
18. Sussex	10.	294,284	5,228	56.29	297,027	5,361	55.40
19. Berks	10.2	157,259	3,601	43.67	158,743	3,757	42.25
20. Huntingdon . .	10.3	57,598	1,039	55.43	58,148	1,284	45.28
21. Worcester . . .	10.4	229,060	6,404	39.77	231,272	6,996	33.05
22. Nottingham . .	10.8	244,884	5,128	47.74	247,328	6,945	35.61
23. Northampton .	10.9	195,116	3,971	49.13	197,088	4,155	47.43
24. Gloucester . . .	11.4	422,450	7,564	55.85	426,878	8,442	50.56
25. Northumberland	12.2	244,797	5,113	47.87	247,532	5,676	43.61
26. Hampshire . . .	12.9	346,808	6,366	54.47	350,874	6,337	55.36
27. Bedford	13.	105,446	2,143	49.20	106,691	2,428	43.94
28. Cornwall	13.4	333,203	6,205	53.69	337,236	5,760	58.54
29. Cambridge . . .	14.2	160,398	3,525	45.47	162,453	3,620	44.87
30. Lincoln	14.2	353,667	6,203	57.01	358,192	6,912	51.82
31. Kent	14.4	534,359	10,543	50.68	541,259	11,172	48.44
32. E. R. Yorkshire	14.6	226,449	4,926	45.94	229,223	5,322	43.07
33. Derby	14.7	265,195	5,078	52.02	268,698	5,658	47.48
34. Middlesex . . .	16.	1,532,959	38,264	40.06	1,554,787	37,012	42.
35. W. R. Yorkshire	18.2	1,119,209	25,167	44.47	1,137,066	26,489	42.92
36. Chester	18.5	383,118	8,355	45.85	389,209	9,143	42.56
37. Warwick	19.4	389,019	8,184	47.53	395,570	8,691	45.51
38. Surrey	19.7	563,357	13,321	42.29	572,985	12,831	44.65
39. Stafford	24.2	490,267	9,149	53.58	500,236	9,800	51.04
40. Lancaster . . .	24.7	1,601,022	44,830	35.71	1,634,043	51,067	31.99
41. Durham	27.7	310,204	6,560	47.28	317,241	7,382	42.97
42. Monmouth . . .	36.9	127,106	3,100	41.00	130,728	3,422	38.20
Total	14.5	14,614,594	314,155	{ 1 in 46.52 }	14,805,054	332,211	{ 1 in 44.56 }